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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay. Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple. Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p.m., 10 Embarcadero. Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia. Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart. Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street. Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market. Beer Drivers—177 Capp. Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp. Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Butchers 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R.R. Avenue. Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall. Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market. Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 228 Mission. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart. Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building. Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p.m. Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Ave. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a.m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec'y., 1114 Mission. Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.



Market at Fifth
San Francisco

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. Jewelers' Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple. Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embaceradero. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a.m., 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway. Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple. Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page, Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple. Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229. Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple. Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p.m., Labor Temple. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 273 Golden Gate Ave. Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay. S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple. Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a.m., 4th Monday 8 p.m. Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 218—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a.m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple, Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont. Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg. Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia. United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple. United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangels Hall, 24th and Folsom. United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue. Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Waiters No. 80—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p.m., 528 Mission. Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market. Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant. Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p.m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St. Water Workers—Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1920

No. 18

We Must Avoid a Panic

By Richard Caverly.

Gradually the necessity of adjusting the economic relationship of America to Europe is forcing itself upon the attention of all individuals concerned. Europe is in the position of a western farmer after a cyclone. The land remains and there are numerous resources, but the house must be rebuilt and food must be provided before the land's resources can be made available. There is no more reason for refusing credit to the European peoples than there would be for refusing credit to Western farmers owning their farms but temporarily without homes or barns.

It is useless for Americans to turn their eyes away from Europe and try to confine their attention to purely American matters. It cannot be done. The world's financial resources are a single reservoir, not a series of watertight compartments. There cannot permanently be one standard of values in the United States and another standard in Europe. As water seeks its level, so the contents of the world's financial distributing system will seek their level. The leveling process is now at work in the stock values of every American corporation, in the price of necessities of life, in wages, in government bonds, and in everything else that is subject to money valuation. Steadily but surely the equalizing process will bring down money values and correspondingly force up the value of everything purchasable by money. When the world level is reached, or before the nations must squeeze the inflation out of their currency issues, they must put value into their money if they wish to reduce the cost of living and bring work and wages within sight of each other.

Europe is unable to do this work alone, as she is a debtor. The United States is the creditor of the world—almost the world's receiver. Up to the beginning of the war the United States was still in debt to the rich nations of Europe for the money they had advanced to build American railroads and to finance innumerable enterprises in this country. Now that debt has been wiped out and Europe owes this country nearly \$10,000,000,000. Europe will have to go into debt much deeper before it can become a going concern, capable of paying off its debt.

The sum of \$10,000,000,000 is moderate in view of the world's necessities. American citizens can well afford to lend a great deal more to Europe—they cannot afford not to lend, in fact. But Europe is not a bankrupt, and there is no reason whatever why Americans should lose a dollar while rescuing Europe. If Englishmen could afford to lend over \$4,000,000,000 to build American railroads, Americans can afford to lend as much or more to restore Europe.

Exports to Europe will dwindle to the disappearing point unless Europe is granted credit. The shrinking process has begun. Frenchmen cannot afford to pay 11 francs for a dollar's worth of goods. They will go without the goods. The European nations are cutting their requirements down to stark nakedness and bare escape from death. Some of them, having no available resources, are across the danger line toward extinction, and yet those nations must live if the United States is to escape another war. Poland, for example, is a bulwark of safety for the United States, standing between the Germans

and Russia; yet Poland is barefoot and starving because of the failure of Americans to provide credit.

Where is the financial genius of America? Where are the hard-headed, keen-sighted Americans who are supposed to be capable of grasping and solving world problems? Are they waiting for their government to make the first move? If so, they wait in vain, for their government is powerless. Congress and the President have no authority to lend the public money to Europeans, or to Americans, to be lent to Europeans. The money and the credit necessary to rescue Europe must come from individuals and corporations, not from the government. The arrangements may be facilitated by the various governments but the business must be carried on by business men.

The power that capital gives is greatest in the United States. The knowledge required for successful application of remedies ought to be at the disposal of Americans. It is up to them to take the lead in the great task of repairing the world's disrupted circulating system. Every warehouse in New York is reported filled with goods for export, on which the sellers have borrowed heavily from the banks. Each fresh decline in the exchanges goes further toward wiping out the value of the collateral for these loans. Moreover, the high price of American goods in foreign currencies is rapidly putting an end to the possibility of export business. A Belgian buyer of mining machinery for use in Mexico recently obtained American and German bids; translated into Belgian francs, the German figures were exactly 35 per cent of the Americans. Europe is clamoring for American goods and cannot get back to work without them, but the exchange situation makes it impossible to pay for them except at ruinous prices. The situation has passed beyond the normal economic controls; beyond the control of governments, hitherto apparently almost omnipotent; beyond the control of the banks, which cannot safely loan on European obligations that might require half a decade for liquidation. What, then, is to be done? If the world is not to be driven back to a system of barter, apparently the exchange situation must be in some degree corrected by credit, and there are only two sources from which credit can come. First, exporters may extend credit to the limit of their ability, under arrangements sanctioned by our new export laws.

Exports for April decreased \$135,000,000 while imports fell off \$30,000,000 as compared with the trade figures of March, it is announced by the Department of Commerce. Exports for the month were valued at approximately \$684,000,000 against \$820,000,000 in March and \$715,000,000 in April last year, while imports amounted to approximately \$495,000,000 compared with \$524,000,000 for the preceding month and \$273,000,000 for April, 1919.

Imports of gold during April amounting to \$50,000,000 were the largest for any month in several years, exceeding the March figures by \$33,000,000 and comparing with \$7,000,000 for April last year. Gold exports amounted to \$44,000,000, approximately the same as for previous

months of this year and comparing with \$2,000,000 in April, 1919.

Imports of silver in April amounted to \$11,000,000 and exports to \$17,000,000, closely approximating figures for each of the preceding months of this year.

We must avoid a panic by extending credit to Europe, without delay, or there is sure to be much unemployment in the United States.

NEW PRODUCTS FROM CORN COB.

By Belle Roberts.

A new source of paper pulp supply, of which approximately 10,000,000 tons might be made available annually, has been uncovered by chemists of the department of agriculture.

The source is the heretofore humble corncob, the chief commercial use for which has been the manufacture of "Missouri meerschaums," and which otherwise have been wasted.

Using from 40 to 50 per cent cob cellulose, papers have been produced which compare very favorably with those produced from wood pulp.

Tests to develop commercial uses from this former waste product have resulted in uncovering unexpected riches in the lowly cob, with the result that the entire contents of the cob can now be made useful in commerce and promise to place the cob on a commercial footing with a lump of coal or a chunk of iron ore.

Paper, adhesive, cellulose, acetate of lime, furfural and insecticide are some of the products developed to date, with baking powder and glucose promised for the near future.

The cob also is counted on to give the dye industry, formerly controlled by Germany, and coal tar derivatives a firm footing in America.

Furfural is what does it. This is what the chemists call an intermediate.

With it they can make as many kinds of dye as a good cook can make kinds of things to eat with flour.

It is also useful in the manufacture of lacquers and paints, and bakelite, and has proven itself an excellent insecticide.

The residue after these substances have been recovered from the cobs is an almost pure cellulose but possessing very little fibre. It may be used in the manufacture of dynamite, linoleum and in every line of work where wood flour is now used.

The United States produces from 2,500,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn every year. That means 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of cobs, of which it is estimated that about one-half might be made available for commercial uses.

A plant for the manufacture of corn-cob products is being contemplated in the Ohio valley, the department states. Three shellers would furnish 24,000 tons of cobs a year. The plant would operate on a basis of 100 tons a day, and would turn out cob adhesive, furfural, acetate of lime and cellulose.

INITIATIVE PETITIONS.

When the petition circulated by you for signatures is filled, take it to a notary public and fill out the oath on the last page. The notary will charge no fee. All petitions should be turned in to the Labor Council before June 12th, properly certified and ready for filing.

BOARDERS GARNISHEED.

There is more than one way to collect a judgment, so a much startled landlady learned recently when all her boarders were garnisheed for payment of a meat bill which the boardinghouse keeper owed. A certain market obtained judgment against the landlady in the sum of \$41.50, and not being able to collect any other way, garnisheed the boarders. The boarders were given five days in which to come into court and show if they owe their landlady any money.



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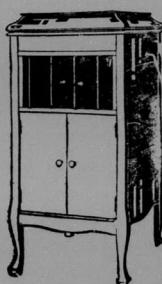
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By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

THE OFFICE OF THE STATE.

It Is Solely to Maintain Order. To Use it to Create Monopoly, Which is Disorder, is a Gross Perversion of Its Functions.

The State is an abstract entity organized by society and using the force of society to preserve order. Men could not exist in society without the erection among them of a power to which, in the institution of order all must yield obedience. With the best intentions men will differ as to their rights, and some umpire must stand ready to decide between them; this authority must be backed by the physical force necessary to compel obedience to its decrees. For to preserve order is to preserve the population, since only through order can men co-operate; and such co-operation is necessary that increasing population may be fed from the same area of land.

As Nature by producing births faster than deaths intends that men shall dwell in numbers upon the same area, and as they cannot do so without order, and as the State is the instrument for maintaining order, so the State is a natural creation. And as Nature produces nothing for which she does not furnish a pabulum, so we find subsistence of the State provided for. It is such measure of the yield of the social value as its support may require. The social value is made through men co-operating; they cannot co-operate without the presence of order; the State preserves order; hence the State contributes to the production of the social value; so contributing it is entitled to a part of its yield; as the State could not preserve order without existing, it is entitled to sufficient of the yield of the social value as will enable it to exist, which is its full support.

The State can only act by force—commands. It has no right to act through agreement. To act by agreement is the sole right of the citizen, who cannot use force. When force is by him needed he must apply to the State. The State can furnish it only when there is a wrong done or threatened. The State does not make contracts with those within its jurisdiction. It makes requisitions. It may call for bids to guide it in the sum to pay; but when it is thus satisfied it commands the service. Nevertheless the State cannot take from the citizen that for which it does not pay; for such would be compelling one to contribute to the State where another does not; and the State must act equally.

Acting only through force, the State has no right to exact pay from the citizen for anything which it does for him. To take from one pay for doing that which he is commanded to perform, which he has no alternative not to do, is to seize his property. The State could not properly charge a citizen for arresting him, for extinguishing a fire in his house, for quarantining his abode, for adjudicating a dispute between him and another, for educating him, and so on; for these are severally parts of the ten functions of the State. They all go to the maintenance of order. The State, therefore, has no right to conduct utilitarian industry, for this rests upon agreement, and for the State to do so is to deprive the citizen of opportunity of co-operating with his fellow. This is the citizen's right, the way in which he earns his living; and the State has no right to push him aside from it and perform the service itself.

For the State to acquire income from rendering utilitarian service, or from any charge, tax, due, or fine, save where such is imposed as punishment in the maintenance of order, and save its brassage from the issuance of money, and its yield from the social value in the high-

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ways, is to furnish the State a revenue, lessening the load necessary to be reposed by the State upon the social value, whereby there is not sufficient burden laid upon the social value to force the land to full use; and the State would at the same time be taking that which belonged exclusively to the citizen. All such taxes constitute fines upon industry, and suppress initiative.

As the State is in charge of order, so it is the duty of the State to compel orderly use of the earth: that is, fitting use of the land according to its value. For failure by society to orderly use the land is the cause of war, strikes, crime, poverty, famine, pestilence, and all else of untoward phenomena which scourges the race. For the State not to maintain order in the use of the earth is for it to fail in its first and highest duty, and to be responsible for all the woe that afflicts mankind.

The approach of trouble due to the State's failure in this behalf, which becomes acute and rapidly draws to a head upon the exhaustion of free land, is manifest in several ways: it may express itself in the conditions which produce war, or in those which draw on famine and pestilence, or in alternations of these forces. Their qualities are to reduce population. The phase that concerns us at present is that inducing famine, which is heralded by rising prices, the phenomenon being obstinate and not to be stopped by any known means. This phenomenon is at present working throughout the world. It has been operative since 1896, starting gradually and moving forward with an ever accelerated pace. Its goal is to lessen the numbers of the people until free land again appears. It is produced by land monopoly due, as stated, to the State failing in its function of maintaining orderly use of the earth.

Land Monopoly The Cause of High and Rising Prices.

High and rising prices are caused by the passive factor in production demanding more from production than its share, and in order to get it pressing production through withholding that factor from use. There are three factors in production: land, labor and capital. Of these land is the passive element. This, in order to get more of the product than it should rightfully receive, withholds most of itself—over sixty per cent expressed by its value—from use, whereby it suppresses and constrains production, compelling it to yield ever a larger part. Thus it produces scarcity of product, which raises prices upon the market. The land-owner gives nothing for what he takes—only his permission that the earth be used. If he gave anything for what he received, as potatoes, fabric, metal, manuscript, or else, his power to take would be circumscribed by his power to give, and there would be a limit to his taking. But as he gives nothing his capacity to receive is unlimited, and he takes not through what he gives, but through the pressure he can exert upon industry compelling it to yield.

For example: In 1880 a land-owner in the West had a wide region of wheat land of equal fertility, one part with another, all of which he held in pasture. In that year he sold from it tract A at \$10 per acre. Wheat then was 50 cents per bushel. In 1890 he sold from it tract B at \$30 per acre; wheat being then 75 cents per bushel. In 1900 he sold tract C at \$75 per acre, wheat at that time being \$1.25 per bushel. In 1910 he sold D tract at \$1.50 per acre, wheat selling at \$1.75 per bushel. In 1920 he sold E tract at \$300 per acre, wheat being \$3.50 per bushel. At each of the five last sales the land-owner delivered to production nothing more than he gave at the first sale; for an acre sold at \$300 would not grow more wheat than would an acre sold at \$10. Yet for the last acre he

received thirty times as much as he received for the first acre. How did it come to pass that he got this increase?

He got it because through keeping the land in pasture he was withholding from use by society the basic element of wheat production—land, while population of the world was increasing, thereby demanding more wheat. What he was doing therefore was to produce wheat scarcity, whereby the price of wheat rose, and he was able to increase the price of his land. Had he at the time he made the \$10 sale started to bring more land into wheat, thereby increasing the output of wheat, this proceeding as rapidly as population increased to demand wheat, the price of wheat would not have risen, and he would not have been able to have increased the price of his land.

Another example: Let us consider Iowa in the early days: All land is level and fitted to growing corn. But the few farmers in the country can only grow for their own consumption, since there are no means of transportation to market. A railroad builds over the prairie with a station at every 80 miles. A "rule of thumb" springs up as to the price of land. It is: "Land is worth \$1 an acre for every bushel of corn it will grow; less \$1 per acre for every mile's distance from the railroad station." Land next to the station, growing 40 bushels per acre, was worth \$40 per acre. Forty miles away such land had no value; it could have been taken up from the Government for nothing. The price of corn in Chicago is based on these figures. It is, say, 50 cents per bushel. Let us suppose now that this zone of valuable land is owned by X, and he raises the rent, whereupon every farmer leaves his place and moves back, taking up a farm beyond the forty-mile strip: what has then occurred? In this forty-mile zone around the station there was many thousands of dollars of unused social value, and it is the failure to use this value that will produce the phenomena we shall remark. For more labor being entailed upon each farmer to get his crop to the station a higher price must be received for the corn in Chicago. The price of corn therefore rises on the market from 50 cents to 75 cents per bushel.

When we consider that the entire Nation and the whole world is in the position here stated with respect to the holding out of use of the value in land, we can see that if the land were used in an orderly manner prices would be greatly reduced; and they would get lower as improvements in methods of production developed. The labor expended in getting the corn past the vacant valuable land was so much labor wasted; and the people of Chicago in paying higher prices for corn were paying for that waste.

Land Monopoly Keeps Prices Continuously Rising.

The above illustration shows how the price of corn would be jumped up at once by the rise in the price of land—or rent. But the phenomenon as it appears in society is not a sudden up-jump and halt, but a continuous stepping up, al-



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ternating brief depressions in some things: how does this occur?

For example: If instead of X owning the forty mile strip, this land had been owned by a thousand different X's, and one had started pushing up the rent whereby the tenant had quit and gone back, then another X had raised the rent and that tenant had left and gone back, the rise in the price of corn in Chicago would not have been sudden, it would have been gradual, for the scarcity would have come gently on. But it would have been continuous as the valuable land reverted to pasture and lands of lesser value became the growing lands.

The above examples are for illustration only, as showing the action of the force producing high and rising prices. The phenomenon of rising prices does not occur precisely this way: land-owners do not deliberately strip their lands of tenants by raising rents, so producing scarcity through holding land idle. Nor would the owner of the wheat land have kept all his land in pasture for forty years while the price of wheat was rising. He would have leased some of it for share rent, and such land for a while would have been delivering wheat to the market. While there is indeed in society a very large holding of valuable land suited to all kinds of uses in absolutely an idle state, as anyone may observe by looking around from his housetop, yet the great cause of the scarcity which produces high and rising prices is not even chiefly the direct holding completely idle of valuable land, but it is the failure to move land to the higher use as Initiative in society rises and population increases. The several tracts of wheat land we have promised, would not have been worth in 1880 \$10 per acre over the entire area. Where \$10 was the value of the best located land other acres would have been worth not more than \$1, and would not even then have been fit for growing wheat. As this one dollar land through rise of improved methods of culture and increase of population drew into the zone of wheat land, it would not have come promptly into use as wheat land. It would have remained in pasture long after society by depositing value upon it had called it to use for wheat, and so there would have been maintained on the market a scarcity of wheat.

So also the entire area of the five tracts would not have remained wheat land for forty years. There would have been parts that would have moved up into lands of higher culture—dairy lands, sugar beet lands, fruit lands, town building lots, and so on; yet scarcely any of the lands would have come into the respective uses for which society had demanded them, promptly at the time such value was conferred. Nevertheless throughout the land-owner would have been sensitive to this accreting value, for he would have successfully asked a higher price for a tract as the use to which it was fitted changed from pasture to wheat, to alfalfa, to beets, to apples, to town lots. He would ask the raised price, and he would ask it long before anyone in society was willing to settle upon it in the use for which it was nominated. He would be growing wheat on apple land long after he had priced it as apple land, notwithstanding that by so doing he was keeping apples scarce on the market and increasing their price. It is this failure to promptly use and keep fittingly used land as indicated by its value that caused scarcity in the market, and increasing scarcity as population daily increases, and generates high and ever-rising prices.

For example: The discovery of the vast deposits of oil on the farm lands of Texas and throughout the West has not reduced the price of oil. With all the proven ground and the improved mechanisms for boring, and for refining oil, the quality of which should be to make oil, gasoline and other distillates very cheap, these

products have constantly risen in price because the output has not kept pace with the demand. The reason of this is that as soon as oil is found in a spot the use of the land does not change from pasture to oil: a little of the land will so change, but the bulk of the area proven to oil by a well will continue to be used as pasture, or growing grain, or as desert not used at all but merely owned. Its price, however, is at once fixed as oil land. By far the most of the proven oil land of Texas is still being plowed, waiting for oil lessors, some of it being held at from a million to a million and a half dollars per acre, if reports be true. The higher the price of oil goes on the market, the higher the price asked for the land; the two processes tending to produce scarcity.

This influence may be found operating wherever land reveals itself as being fitted to a higher use. The southeastern deserts of California have shown themselves capable of producing a fine quality of long staple cotton, selling for 85 cents per pound. No sooner did this discovery get known than the land suited to that culture rose in price. Land which in 1910, before cotton growing in California began, could have been bought for \$5 per acre, now "commands" \$500 per acre, and rents for \$50 per acre per year. Comparatively little of such land is used, but its fitting use being identified, it is held in pasture waiting the price which its new value has given it. We observe that from 1900 to 1910, while general prices were moving upward 50 per cent in the decade, the value of farm land alone,

according to the U. S. census, increased 118 per cent. This phenomenon is manifest upon all lands throughout the Nation and the world, save in those regions where famine is operating and population is being reduced; there the values are declining. The influence started with the exhaustion of free land in the new world. Nothing can stop it but the enactment into law of the demands of this platform. Its operation is to produce increasing scarcity of commodities, hence increasing high prices. Its direction and its goal are famine.

(To be continued. Copyright by Emma J. Bennett, 1920.)

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ALLEN'S MAGIC COURT FAILURE.

While Governor Henry J. Allen was in Des Moines, Iowa, last week telling the Methodist General Conference what a fine thing his industrial court and anti-strike law was proving to be, 12,000 coal diggers in the Pittsburg, Kan., district were on strike in utter defiance of the Governor's peonage ukase.

These men did not return to work until Alexander Howat, president of the district union, who with three other union officials were arrested and jailed on the charge of violating the Governor's law, had been released. In addition to forcing the release of these men from jail, the strikers insisted that one lonely man who had been expelled from the union for remaining at work be discharged.

An editorial in the Kansas City Post gives an interesting recital of this incident and how the law is becoming a joke in the State where it was expected to be effective. We quote the following excerpt:

"Right here in Kansas, the same Kansas where turmoil was to be turned into tranquility by the magic workings of the magic court created by the magic governor, the limelight is focused strong upon the fact that the striking miners successfully have defied the industrial court—defied it so successfully that they refused to return to work except on their own terms. And—

"One feature of the terms laid down by the miners was that they positively would not resume work so long as E. H. Guffy was permitted to work in the mines. Guffy, mind you, is the one man of all who had the right to expect protection from this magic court created by this magic governor, for, be it remembered, that it was Guffy who defied his union last winter and served as watchman at the mines during the time the mines were being operated with brass band accompaniment by Governor Allen. Naturally, then, Guffy expected the new court to assure him employment. But—

"While Governor Allen is speech-making and being 'mentioned' in the East as a Presidential possibility—note the word 'possibility,' not 'probability'—the mine owners and miners seeing the failure of the industrial court as a remedial agent in strike problems, got together and framed an agreement whereby, in consideration of Guffy's retirement from the job, the men are to go back to work.

"Thus, summed up in net analysis the results of the industrial court workings are these:

"The men who defied the Governor have employment.

"The one man who stood by the Governor, the man who did the Governor's bidding, at a critical time, is out of employment.

"And now the question arises—

"Will Governor Allen be fair enough to relate to his Eastern audiences the fact that his court was powerless to save the one man out of the whole aggregation of miners who heeded his appeal for loyalty to State?

"An industrial court that lets a flock of men ride over it and is unable to protect the one man who proved faithful to it, isn't much of a court to speak about, is it?"

NO LABOR SHORTAGE.

In a special survey now being made by the New York World of the industrial conditions it alleges that the labor shortage which was a controlling factor in the war no longer exercises such sway. There are no longer ten jobs waiting for each man as the employers' propagandists allege. The silk mills are running on short time, and thousands are being laid off in the shoe factories of the New England states, and the textile industry is on short time. Similar reports are coming from other sections of the country.

ORPHEUM.

Bothwell Browne will appear at the Orpheum next week with his Bathing Beauties and the Browne Sisters in a Twentieth Century Revue. The Browne girls are two beautiful, youthful and artistic entertainers who are seen throughout the revue, and in addition come out before the huge plush curtain and simply "stop the show" with their jazz accordions. They were originators of the white accordion. They have appeared in the big-time vaudeville houses ever since they were knee high to a grasshopper—and they are both still under twenty. They have been engaged at various times in some of New York's greatest and most stupendous productions and have always made good. Mr. Browne appears in the finale of his revue and is discovered in a huge Oriental setting in which he is assisted by the bathing girls adorned in gorgeous Egyptian apparel. The famous "dance of jealousy" enacted by Browne has been proclaimed by all as one of the best Oriental bits seen in a long, long time. Albert Lloyd and Clay Crouch, known as the "Two Southern Gentlemen," will offer a bit of clever and amusing foolery, the sole object of which is to amuse. They are well-known vaudevillians who have firmly established themselves in public favor. In "Home, Sweet Home," Ernest Anderson and Marjorie Burt are admirably fitted with a medium to bring out their pronounced ability. Miss Burt appears as the clinging vine type of an adoring wife, who submits to the frequent morning grounch of her stern and exacting husband. How she manages to take the affairs of her home into her own hands, conquer the temperamental spouse and set her house in order, is best seen to be appreciated. George Fox and Zella Ingraham have gone over most carefully and have selected a number of the things they do best, and put them together in a melange of music and song. Mr.

Fox looks after the mirth and Miss Ingraham the song. Texas and Walker, a man and a woman, natives of New Mexico, present a comedy talking, fancy rope spinning and knot-tying offering, which they call "Pastimes on Three Cross Ranch." A special scenic setting descriptive of Western ranch surroundings, and electrical effects that give a most beautiful sunrise and sunset are features that help enhance the number very much. Tex Walker is a champion roper and broncho buster, having made a record at the Pendleton Round-up of a 104 loop spin. Henri Scott, the famous bass-baritone from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, will be heard in new numbers. Ned Norworth, assisted by Evelyn Wells, and Blossom Seeley and her company in "Miss Syncopation," will be the remaining numbers in one of the best programs presented in vaudeville.

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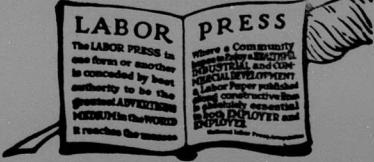


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NATIONAL



ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1920.

When an employer proclaims the inalienable right to work of all men, he is in the same position as a litigant raising the question of the constitutionality of a statute on the ground of class discrimination. If he does not belong to the class in whose behalf he raises his objection, he will not be heard by the court. He does not claim the right for himself but for some one else, who alone is entitled to raise the question.

The political chieftains who say that the prohibition question is settled in this country are reckoning without their host. The question is not definitely settled and cannot be finally settled until the people have been given a chance to vote upon it. That chance has not yet been afforded, and if the prohibitionists have their way it will never be given. Though they claim to be sure that the majority of the people are in favor of it they are unwilling to prove their faith by allowing the question to go to the test of an election.

The professional jury system, in the light of recent revelations in the investigations of our criminal courts, is to be abolished by remedial State legislation. For years the Legislature at Sacramento has been urged by organized labor's representatives to remedy this condition, but without success. No Senator or Assemblyman professed to believe that there really could be such creatures as professional jurors. It is the same with other shortcomings of our social institutions, the voice of labor is never listened to, but the evils are permitted to grow and multiply until society at large cries out in horrified helplessness before legislators seriously pay any attention to those evils. For years organized labor has cried out against the injustice of injunctions in labor disputes. It will take some enormous abuse of the injunction process to awaken the general public to the danger of this legal institution before our legislature will see fit to make a move to limit the powers of the injunction judge. It is like locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

The Railroad Situation

The errors of the present Congress, now about to adjourn, have been many and grievous, but undoubtedly the most monumental of their misdeeds was the scheme under which the railroads were returned to private operation. While this legislation was pending we were told by the political manipulators and that portion of the press which is always busy spreading the propaganda of the financial interests that private operation would result in great benefit to the general public, that cheaper and better service could be rendered by these private interests and that the drain on the public treasury would be at once shut off. We are now realizing the fruits of the worse than stupid action of Congress. The Nation is in the midst of the most serious transportation crisis in its history and the railroad managers themselves now admit their inability to cope with the situation and are groping about in search of excuses that will serve to deceive the general public as to the real facts of the situation. First they charged that an inadequate car supply was responsible for the freight tie-up. Then the next straw they grasped at was the foolish strike of some of the train service men which gave them a chance to say that the strike was interfering with the movements of trains, but now that the illegal strike has fizzled out, they have again returned to the subterfuge of the car shortage and an alleged shortage of operating force.

Regardless of the assertions of the railroad managers those who are in a position to know and to judge as to the facts state with definiteness that the real trouble is the inefficiency of private control. They point out that with less equipment than is now available, with the working personnel crippled by the draft, the Government brought order out of chaos, carried unnumbered millions of tons of freight to the seaboard, and won a great war and accommodated the public at the same time.

When Mr. McAdoo assumed control of the roads he issued an order pooling equipment. This had the effect of adding 300,000 cars to the transport service. It amounted to \$2,000,000,000 in money saving. Every car was at home no matter where it might be. It was definitely established that there was almost if not ample equipment for the Nation's transportation needs.

Now all these wise regulations have been abrogated. The old policy of competition has been restored. Millions of ton miles are sacrificed in the carrying of empty cars and in long and unnecessary hauls.

That is the cause of the freight congestion and the attendant serious consequences. That is why the country today faces disaster. That is why the workers are discontented. That is why the railroads are wildly clamoring for the Government to again intervene and save them from their own unbusinesslike methods.

The newspapers kept the facts from the people when this problem was up for discussion. They charged that government ownership had been a failure and demanded that the roads be returned to private control. They prejudiced public opinion with misinformation and propaganda. But their roseate promises are not fulfilled. Instead of greater efficiency we have larger costs, demoralization and stagnation.

Promises made by greedy men are usually made for the purpose of satisfying their greed and without any serious pangs of conscience if the promises cannot be fulfilled. The present railroad situation, which is crippling the business of the entire country, is a fine illustration of this fact.

In the light of the facts as now being revealed is it fair to assume that the Senators and Congress who flouted the arguments of labor representatives and voted to return the roads to private ownership were deceived? Perhaps some of them were, but others undoubtedly acted from other than honest promptings. Lincoln said: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, all of the people some of the time, but not all of the people all of the time." The great majority of the people will sooner or later become aware of the tricks of some of the men who have been elected to represent them, and before the railroad question is finally settled some of the willing tools of the financial interests who are now serenely satisfied with themselves in Congress will be retired to private life and the Government will take over the roads and operate them in the interest of the public rather than for the benefit of a few rich men.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If society, that is, the public, insists upon being served continuously, it must make such continuous service attractive and remunerative to those who are called upon to render it. Otherwise the public is as much an exploiter as any other greedy and unjust employer.

The main difference between the campaign funds of the Republican candidates and those of the Democratic candidates, is that the former were found by the Senate investigating committee to have been already collected and spent, while the latter were only in contemplation of being collected and spent. The difference is that between actuality and possibility. Now the question to be decided by the committee is: what penalty shall be inflicted upon the Democrats for having intended to collect the larger sum?

The United States Senate seems determined not to agree to anything the President proposes no matter how the people of the country may be inconvenienced by such action. A large number of appointments are being held up that should have been confirmed months ago, among them the appointments to the Interstate Commerce Commission, including James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. The services of these men are badly needed by the commission, but the Senators would rather do politics than serve the interests of their constituencies.

The political pot will be at boiling heat in Chicago next week and representatives of the American Federation of Labor will be on hand to present the demands of the workers so far as platform declarations go. Whether these demands are accepted or ignored will have a tremendous influence upon the success or failure of the party candidates at the fall election. The same labor forces will be on hand at the Democratic convention in this city and will insist with the same determination that labor's voice be heard in the platform of that party. The campaign of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates to elect friends and defeat enemies this year is to be something more than a mere declaration of purpose. The organized workers have been treated so shamefully by the present Congress that they now mean business, and woe be unto the candidate who flouts their desires, for the day of reckoning for such men is not far in the distance.

The hand of "special interests" appeared at the Capitol recently, when Senator Underwood exposed their attempt to defeat the Government's plan to operate the great nitrate plant built up at Mussel Shoals, Ala., during the war. Capable of producing thousands of tons of nitrate annually, the operation of this plant would go far toward relieving the fertilizer shortage from which farmers are suffering, and would also insure the country an ample supply of nitrate for munition purposes. In the past the country has been dependent wholly on Chile for her nitrate supply. Private interests, controlling the fertilizer industry, do not wish the nitrate plant operated, and through an amendment to the fortifications bill, presented in the Senate, would have prevented the Government's plant being operated. Senator Underwood's expose of the selfish purpose of these interests resulted in the withdrawal of the amendment.

WIT AT RANDOM

Recruit—Shall I mark time with my feet sir?

Lieutenant (sarcastically)—My dear fellow, did you ever hear of marking time with your hands?

Recruit—Yes, sir; clocks do it.—The Christian Register.

"I wish now," said the lecturer, "to tax your memory."

A wail in the audience: "Has it come to that?"—Answers (London).

Muriel—I don't intend to be married until after I'm thirty.

Mabel—And I don't intend to be thirty until after I'm married!—Life.

"When a man stops drinking," soliloquized old Hank Hooch, "he doesn't seem to find any more money in his pocket."

"No," agreed old Pete Peck, "but his wife does."—American Legion Weekly.

Mr. Hopper (rising from table)—Shall we dance this fox-trot, Miss Flopper?

Miss Flopper—That wasn't the orchestra starting up—one of the waiters just dropped a tray of dishes.—Life.

He—May I call you by your first name?

She—By your last name, if you wish.—Miss I. H. in The Yale Record.

While her big brother was in France, little Dorothy exercised her patriotism in learning war songs. One day after his return, he entered the room where she was playing with her doll and singing "Over There."

"Why, Dorothy," he said, "don't you know the war is over?"

She looked at him quizzically and replied:

"Hum it, and I'll see if I do."—American Legion Weekly.

Ex-buck Bill McGloock, armed with a perfectly good discharge paper and a sixty-dollar bonus, but still with a distrust of all mankind deep in his heart, approached the clothing salesman.

"Ah, yes," said the smiling clerk, rubbing his hands, "you want a suit. And do you want a cuff on the trousers?"

"Say," roared the belligerent McGloock, "don't get gay with me. Do you want a crack on the jaw?"—American Legion Weekly.

The last twenty minutes had been nothing but a succession of passes, and Private Snow had become restive.

"Man," he remonstrated to the bones holder, "'pears like impossible fo' a man to do nuffin' but make nacherals lessen he's crookin'."

"Chuff, man," responded the other, "dis boy was done born wid a pair o' dice in his han'."

"Yeah," replied Private Snow, "an' if dis boy don't see a little more shakin' before re shootin' dat boy is gwine die de same way."—American Legion Weekly.

Before she is 29 any woman is "too charming to vote" observes Major Archer Shee, member British parliament.

She is, says Shee:

"Captivatingly capricious,
"Fascinatingly futile,
"Irresistibly irrational,
"Ingeniously inexperienced,
"Politically pusillanimous,
"Wholly and charmingly incomprehensible."

Now, we'd like to hear what some she has to say about Shee.—Josh Wise.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE HEN.

Did you ever stop and watch a hen
Who's scratching 'round for worms
And talking to herself
(Of course, in hen-like terms)?

Perhaps you thought because her tongue
Made such an endless clack,
She'd miss a few fat wriggling grubs
Each time she turned her back.

But don't you worry, she won't fail
To canvass every bush,
For, listen now, that hen has got
The germ that we call "push."
—Harriet Owen, in Farm and Dairy.

SOMETHING FOR REDS TO READ.

We read recently a book notice to the effect that Logan Grant McPherson, author of "How the World Makes Its Living," has, under the title of "The Flow of Value," succeeded more by illustration than argument in demonstrating that "the employer employs the employee for the purpose of obtaining greater profit than he could otherwise secure, and the employee employs the employer for the purpose of obtaining a better living for himself than he could otherwise secure." He begins with the stage of existence in which man's chief concern was to get enough to keep himself alive, and something after the style of "The House That Jack Built" he conducts the reader from the era of primitive simplicity, when barter prevailed, down to our own time, in which the development has become so complex and causes are so obscured that they can be detected only by an unraveling process such as the author has adopted. Through it all, he contrives to keep the attention directed to "the flow of value," and succeeds in satisfying the reasoning person that the stream has been flowing naturally for ages and that, on the whole, its economic results have been more fructifying than any scheme not the product of an evolutionary process could by any possibility have achieved. Notwithstanding that the flow of value has been unevenly distributed at times in human history and still may be unevenly distributed, still evidence is produced to make it appear conclusively that throughout all history and human existence the character of the flow has been essentially the same.

To those who have not only read but attempted to understand Karl Marx's book "Capital," which attempts to picture the same procedure in the course of human history according to the theory of "economic determinism" or "the materialistic conception of history," this work ought to serve as a complement or an antidote to that theory. No one can have a correct and complete conception of Karl Marx' theory of "surplus value," if he does not also understand the theory of the flow of value, as demonstrated by McPherson. For this reason we specially commend the book to those readers who deem the book of Karl Marx the "bible of Socialism" and who imagine that its author possessed more than usual insight into the workings of the world's economic machine.

If McPherson's demonstration is correct, and the evidence is convincing that human society from the beginning has developed continuously in the same direction, we know that the followers of Karl Marx and his successors may realize that it will take more than revolutions of the proletariat to upset that development and turn human progress into a reverse direction.

REFERENDUM DENIED.

The U. S. Supreme Court held, June 1st, that Federal constitutional amendments cannot be submitted for ratification to a referendum vote in the States having referendum provisions in their constitutions.

The court declared inoperative the Ohio State constitutional referendum amendment insofar as it affects ratification of Federal amendments.

Justice Day, in rendering the court's opinion, which was unanimous, said, in part:

"The Constitution of the United States was ordained by the people, and, when duly ratified, it became the Constitution of the people of the United States. The States surrendered to the general government the powers specifically conferred upon the Nation, and the Constitution and the laws of the United States are the supreme law of the land."

"The framers of the Constitution realized that it might . . . require changes. . . . To that end they adopted the fifth article. This article makes provision for the proposal of amendments either by two-thirds of both houses of Congress or an application of legislatures of two-thirds of the States. . . . The proposed change can only become effective by the ratification of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions in a like number of

States. The method of ratification is left to the choice of Congress.

"Both methods of ratification, by legislatures or conventions, call for action by deliberate assemblies representative of the people, which it was assumed would voice the will of the people. . . . The language of the article is plain, and admits of no doubt in its interpretation. . . .

"The only question for determination is, What did the framers of the Constitution mean by requiring ratification by 'Legislatures'? That was not a term of uncertain meaning when incorporated into the constitution. . . .

"There can be no question that the framers of the Constitution clearly understood and carefully used the terms in which that instrument referred to the action of the Legislatures of the States. When they intended that direct action by the people should be had they were no less accurate in the use of apt phraseology to carry out such purposes."

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

Following is a resolution recently passed by the Houston (Tex.) Labor and Trades Council:

"Be It Resolved, By this council, that immediate steps be taken to impress upon our school superintendent and school board the desirability of meeting the requirements of the Smith-Hughes Law in the matter of room and equipment to provide for more extensive training in trades and industry; it is further

"Resolved, that copy of this report be mailed to the superintendent of schools, Dr. P. W. Horn, and to the regular meetings of all local unions."

The "Smith-Hughes Law" referred to is the vocational education act of February 23, 1917, which received its familiar title from its two sponsors, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, and Representative Dudley M. Hughes of Georgia.

This act established the Federal Board for Vocational Education and provides moneys to be expended annually for the training and salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agriculture, trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, with the proviso that the individual state match the Federal appropriation dollar for dollar.

Section 17 of the act expressly stipulates that: "No portion of any moneys appropriated under this Act for the benefit of the States shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of lands."

The resolution of the Houston Labor and Trades Council thus pointedly reminds school authorities that to obtain the benefits of the Federal and State appropriations, they must first provide room and equipment for vocational schools.

PENSION BILL SIGNED.

The Sterling-Lehlbach bill granting pensions to Government employees has been signed by President Wilson, and will result in immediately retiring approximately 8000 employees in the District of Columbia from Government service, and offers a like advantage to the 100,000 Federal workers in the country. This legislation is the successful culmination of a twenty-year fight for the retirement of superannuated Government employees. The battle was taken up by the American Federation of Labor and continued actively at each session of Congress until the National Federation of Federal Employees was formed. Since that time that organization has been unceasingly urging Congress to make the measure a law, assisted by the American Federation of Labor. Their joint efforts have been crowned with success.

An English woman who is a medium says that near-beer is popular in heaven. So that's where it's popular?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**"THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
and
THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION"**

Wednesday, June 9th, at 8:00 P. M.

Lecture by
JUDGE CURTIS D. WILBUR

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Water Bills**

Our Service Department co-operates with the tenant to save the property-owner from needless expense.

When the tenant finds that a water fixture is leaking, he usually notifies the property-owner.

If the property-owner is thrifty, he has repairs made at once, thus keeping down his water bill.

But sometimes the tenant lets the days slip by without notifying the property-owner. The tenant may not notice the leakage (this often happens when a toilet needs repair), or he may not realize the effect of steady leakage on the water bill.

Not having to pay the water bill, the tenant does not always understand the importance of tight fixtures.

This is where our Service Department renders "Useful Service" to the property-owner.

Noting increased delivery to the premises, our Service Department advises the property-owner to seek the cause.

If he makes repairs without delay, an equitable adjustment of the abnormal bill follows.

The tenant has this advantage over our Service Department:

He is in a position to notice leakage as soon as it begins—our Service Department can only detect it when the monthly meter reading indicates abnormal delivery.

With the tenant and our Service Department co-operating, there should be little variation from month to month in the property-owner's water bill.

**SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY**

PLATFORM OF MANUFACTURERS.

The National Association of Manufacturers on May 18, 1920, adopted a Platform for American Industry, to be submitted to the National Republican and Democratic convention. The platform contains these principles:

1. Government and Industry—It is not the function of our Government to own or operate industry, but to protect and encourage its legitimate development under private ownership and management.

2. Regulation of Combinations—The right to organize and act in combination, whether by employer or employee, corporation or union, is relative and not absolute. It ends where injury to the public interest begins.

3. Private Employment Relations—Quicken industrial production is essential to national prosperity. To obtain it requires the successful cooperation of management and men through right employment relations. Such relations are not made by legislation. They are a human growth and not a manufacture.

4. Taxation and Finance—The excess profits tax is a misnomer without foundation in fact. It continually inspires extravagant business expenditures. Its repeal and the substitution for it of a tax on gross final sales of goods, wares and merchandise would serve the public interest. The higher rates of the surtax operate to the public disadvantage.

5. Transportation—We favor the development of a definite constructive plan of national transportation, inter-relating railroads, waterways and hard-surfaced roads.

6. Immigration — Through official foreign agencies of our own we should systematically secure accurate information of the character and qualification of alien applicants for admission and to the fullest extent practicable approve or reject them before embarkation.

7. Merchant Marine—Successful commerce and national security require an adequate privately-owned and operated American merchant marine, composed of ships built in American yards, of American material, by American labor, manned, officered and owned by Americans, and sailing without handicap under the national flag.

8. Foreign Trade—We must by every means facilitate and not discourage foreign trade, but at the same time adequately protect the high standards of our industrial life.

9. War Bonus—The general and indiscriminate distribution of a cash bonus is not justifiable. The simplest considerations of justice and gratitude require generous provision for the dependents of those who died for their country. Adequate relief should be provided for the disabled.

Originally the first plank contained the words "capital and labor," which were voted out and the words employer and employee used in their stead. In making the change Mr. Branch said: "What is capital? If capital isn't successful labor, I'd like to know what it is. I have worked all my life and have accumulated something through labor, and I want to say that if any man inherits a little money and doesn't put successful labor behind it, he doesn't keep it very long. I don't care what a man becomes, if he is successful he has to labor successfully but the world lays her tribute at his feet after he is dead and gone. I want to say that we have seen those cartoons with labor wearing a little square cap of paper, and capital portrayed with a great silk hat. I want to say that unless the silk hat has under it a little square cap of labor, the silk hat doesn't stay on the owner's head."

Serious opposition was made to the proposal for a gross sales tax. One member suggested that in its place a properly graduated income tax be substituted. Immediate protests came from all sides. On a vote the plank went through with colors flying and every word sticking in.

Effort to induce the association to amend its

seventh plank, that on merchant marine, so as to urge a repeal of the LaFollette Seamen's Act, was defeated after a breezy argument. In opposing a motion to add a clause reading "and the repeal of the restrictive labor legislation which now cramps and will eventually stifle the merchant marine in competition with foreign commerce," Col. Henry W. Anderson said: "The committee considered very carefully the question of this labor provision. A general statement to eliminate all of the present restrictive provisions in our law would be very unacceptable, I am sure, to a large part of the country, and in addition to that it would be so general that nobody could understand what it meant." The amendment, our informant states, met a violent death. From California, the following served on said platform committee: J. W. Mason, Western Pipe and Steel Company; Fred J. Koster, California Barrel Company; Junius H. Browne, president, Pacific Lumber Company; all San Francisco concerns.

STRIKES AND PROFITEERS.

The American Economic League makes this statement in its press service that is worth remembering:

"Some editors, probably not so innocent as they pretend, talk as though they honestly believe a striking laborer to be in the same class with a profiteering landlord. Not for their enlightenment, but to deprive them of the opportunity to pretend ignorance, let it be explained that there is a fundamental difference between the two. The striking laborer is trying to retain a greater share of what he earns. The profiteering landlord is trying to get more of what others earn."

MINERS TO ACCEPT PLAN.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has notified President Wilson that anthracite miners and operators have agreed to submit their wage differences to a commission which the President will appoint.

CONGRESS WILL QUIT SATURDAY.

Congress will end its present session Saturday under a resolution of adjournment adopted June 3d by the Senate after assurances had been received from the White House that President Wilson did not intend to call a special session during the summer unless a grave emergency arose. The vote on the resolution was 44 to 24. It came after two attempts to amend the measure so as to provide for a recess in the one case to July 12th and in the other to August 2d had failed.

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Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.



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For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 28, 1920.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present

Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Toy Cassell, L. M. Travis, Fred Devine, W. M. Grace, E. P. McKenney, F. J. Dumond, C. W. North, A. W. Castner. Garment Workers No. 131—Nellie Casey, Mrs. Margaret Stump, vice May Cummings, Mrs. Emma Sanders. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions enclosing donations to metal trades: S. F. Post Office Clerks, Watchmen, Ice Wagon Drivers, Sausage Makers, Sailors' Union of the Pacific. From Curtis D. Wilbur, relative to Near East relief. From Executive Secretary of the Mayor, Edward Rainey, expressing indorsement by the Mayor of Council's resolution relative to Hetch Hetchy contract litigation.

Referred to Secretary—Appeal of Federal Employees for increase of Federal appropriation for custom house employees. Indorsement of the scale of Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Musicians' Union, informing the Council of the election of an additional delegate to represent the union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Theatrical Federation, relative to Players' Club. From Grocery Clerks—Requesting boycott of Acme Cash Store. Wage scale of Bakery Drivers and Salesmen.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Call attention to necessity of patronizing the union shop card during the Sunday closing campaign. Grocery Clerks—Stores will all be closed on Decoration Day. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Have presented employers with revised wage scale.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of wage scales of Waiters No. 30, Waitresses No. 48, and Retail Delivery Drivers, subject to usual conditions. Scale of Piano Workers laid over one week. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Will hold a hearing on grievances of Russian workers, for purpose of determining nature of same. Recommended that the Council's delegate to the Montreal convention of American Federation of Labor be given discretion relative to proposed immigration plank submitted for presentation to leading political parties by S. V. McClatchy, editor of Sacramento Bee. Committee requested authority to co-operate with civic bodies in drafting and submitting at next charter amendment election a proposal for improved system of government for our public schools. Requested authority to take up with State Industrial Accident Commission additional amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law, to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on bills, which were ordered paid.

New Business—The president and the secretary reported on their activities in the making up of the budget for the fiscal year 1920-21, and commended Mr. Ralph McLellan for his fair attitude toward city employees in distributing funds

for the various departments, as chairman of the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors. Receipts—\$1721.85. Expenditures—\$1600.35. Council adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Demand the union label, card and button.

SERVES NOTICE ON Y. W. C. A.

"Having taken the stand that it has, the Y. W. C. A. cannot expect employers to support it, any more than the American Federation of Labor could expect employers to support it."

In those words notice is served upon the Young Women's Christian Association by Secretary Mark A. Daly of Associated Industries, Inc., not to look for further financial contributions from employers.

The reason given by Mr. Daly in an editorial in current number of the Monitor, official organ of his association, is opposition among employers to the progressive action taken by the sixth national convention of the Y. W. C. A. at Cleveland, April 16th, in adopting a program of protective labor standards and approving the use of the association's resources and influence to obtain legislation promoting the industrial welfare of working women. The immediate program, which is in full accord with protective standards for women and children adopted during the war by the Federal Government, includes recognition of the right of collective bargaining; the eight-hour workday; prohibition of night work for women; one day of rest in seven; minimum wage for women and children; equal pay for equal work, and prohibition of child labor.

"The attitude of employers generally toward the Y. W. C. A. and its support," declares Mr. Daly, "will be gauged by what they believe to be the function of the organization. If it is to adopt, as it has, certain principles for which the American Federation of Labor stands sponsor, then it must expect that employers will look upon it in exactly the same manner that they look upon the Federation of Labor."

While disclaiming "any disposition on the part of employers to influence the Y. W. C. A." by promise of support or lack of support, Mr. Daly says "it will be a pity if ill-advised action interferes with its power to fulfill its mission."

Mr. Daly reprints with approval an editorial in the business magazine Industry which makes a similar threat against the Y. W. C. A. because of its industrial program, saying "it is unlikely the future financial drives will receive any considerable aid directly from men of business. Such a proposition would be unfeasible and utterly in opposition to good business tactics."

This attack comes as a sequel to the legislative campaign in New York where the Y. W. C. A., together with other women's and civic organizations and the State Federation of Labor,

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DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets
Deposits
Capital Actually Paid Up
Reserve and Contingent Funds
Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15
60,669,724.15
1,000,000.00
2,437,587.00
318,780.48



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has been actively supporting the welfare bills for eight hours, minimum wage and workmen's health insurance. The combined business and political influences at work against these measures have been described as "notorious" in a report by the New York State League of Women Voters which caused a political sensation by exposing Mark A. Daly as the chief instigator of a well-financed and active lobby and propaganda of a group of up-state merchants and manufacturers and its so-called New York League for Americanism, a "pseudo-patriotic", "cat's paw" organization whose real object has been to "kill off health insurance."

JOHNSON-NOLAN MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

The campaign of the National Federation of Federal Employees for a minimum living wage for Government workers was brought to a victorious conclusion last week when the Johnson-Nolan bill, providing a wage of at least \$3 per day or \$1080 per year for every adult employee of the United States Government and the District of Columbia, passed the Senate without opposition. The bill has already passed the House, and will now go to conference, with the expected result that it will have received the signature of the President and become a law within two weeks.

This measure has been on the calendar of the Senate since January 28th, but no sign of action appeared until Senator Johnson of California, sponsor for the bill, and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, chairman of the committee which reported it to the Senate, began a vigorous fight on the Steering Committee to secure its passage. On the floor of the Senate last week, Senator Johnson charged that this bill had been "relegated to obscurity" by the Steering Committee, and both Senators served notice that they would demand action before adjournment of the Senate for the party conventions in June.

In the face of their insistence, combined with the persistent efforts of the National Federation of Federal Employees to secure the Senate's attention to this question, the opposition to the bill apparently melted away. It was reached and passed on the unanimous consent calendar without a word of debate or objection.

The Johnson-Nolan bill will affect some 66,000 men and women in the employ of the United States Government throughout the country. The groups chiefly affected are the custodian service, customs laborers, library workers, Bureau of Engraving and Printing employees, Indian schools, St. Elizabeth's hospital and other institution employees. The bill has been urged by the National Federation of Federal Employees as the most fundamental legislation in its program for civil service betterment.

SWISS REJECT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Swiss workers must depend upon the economic power of their trade unions to secure the eight-hour day, according to this Associated Press cable from Berne, Switzerland:

"The government considers it impracticable to carry out the eight-hour day as provided by the Washington labor congress (called under the provisions of the League of Nations).

"Parliament came to this conclusion at its closing session. It proposed that there be a broader interpretation of the labor congress decision, or that it be amended."

DEATHS.

The following trades unionists died last week: John A. Steiner of the housesmiths, Peter Schmidt of the barbers, John Hagan of the Alaska Fishermen, Jacob Jacobs of the shoe clerks.

ANENT FREE WATER.

Should water be as "free as air?" Some people think so, but only because they do not realize what water service means.

The Hon. Nicholas Hayes, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, for the City of New York, dealt with this question in a recent magazine article. He points out that New York's daily supply is 700 million gallons, and that the plant is worth \$360,000,000. He proceeds:

"To maintain and operate this vast system, and to collect the yearly water rents of some \$14,500,000 requires but \$4,000,000 annually, of which nearly a half million is paid for taxes on lands lying outside of the city limits. To this sum must be added the interest and sinking fund on the bonds, totalling \$11,000,000. With these figures before us, who can truthfully say that water should be as free as air, and who can properly question the city official who tries to conserve the water supply and stop waste? It is true that water as it falls from the heavens and runs through the brooks has cost mankind nothing, and may be freely drunk by the passer-by. It is not the water that cost the city millions of dollars a year, but it is the expense of collecting it, protecting it from pollution, caring for it, transporting it, and delivering it in the homes of our citizens that these millions represent. As the old darky preacher said when urging his congregation to give for the expense of the church: 'Brethren and sistren, religion am free as the air yu breave, but yu has to pay to have dat same religion brung home to yu.' So it is with water supply; you must pay to have it delivered to you."

NON-PARTISAN POLICY INDORSED.

The New York Central Federated Union at a largely attended meeting decisively repudiated its former action in indorsing the so-called Labor party by a vote that leaves no doubt in the minds of thinking trade unionists as to where it stands. The vote was 122 to 18. Much political capital has been made out of the fact that the Central Federated Union of New York had repudiated the plan of the American Federation of Labor to adhere to its non-partisan political policy. The radicals were successful as a result of the conservative members failing to attend meetings since the indorsement of the Labor party. Realizing that they were being misrepresented, a determination was reached to correct the misleading reports that had been spread broadcast over the country, and the action of the conservative members at the last meeting makes that so clear that there can no longer be any misconstruction put upon it. It is the most staggering defeat that element in our central bodies has met with and will no doubt have a sobering effect in other sections where similar action has been taken or contemplated by central bodies.

THEM BE HARSH WORDS, BUT—

The Western Laborer, Omaha, remarks about the doings of the Central Federated Union of New York City on a certain occasion rather more truthfully than polite as follows: "The Central Federated Union, of New York City, 'instructs' its members not to join the American Legion, because some of the members of the Legion stood with the general public against the 'outlaw' strikers. These same outlaw strikers belonged to railroad brotherhoods that had their charter revoked and were expelled in bunches. What sort of punishment does the C. F. U. propose to deal out to the railroad brotherhoods? Why is it that the 'champeen' jackasses in the ranks of labor always come to the surface in central bodies?"

SECURE WAGE ADVANCE.

It is reported from the State Printing Office at Sacramento that a wage advance of eight and one-third per cent, covering practically all the employees, will be put into effect on June 1st. This means an immediate advance from the present scale of \$39.00 to \$42.25 per week. A proportionate increase is also made for the bindery women and copyholders. This is a preliminary and voluntary advance until August when the present wage scales in the printing industry throughout the State terminate and will be revised. A plan of changing the working hours, petitioned by the employees, from 7 to 4 instead of from 8 to 5 during the summer months, has also been approved by State Printer Robert Telfer.

Many a man doesn't know what he is talking about until it is too late.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Fairyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
Maitland Playhouse, Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
Pal's Waffle Kitchen.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

"PRIDE IN ONE'S WORK."

The London Times is surprised by the amount of information a waiter must possess. It has examined the tests given in a training course under the Ministry of Labor and has learned that the would-be waitress must be able to "compose a full course dinner menu," "to name all dishes served at breakfast," to tell with what one serves red currant jelly, and what one serves with rock melon, to translate English dishes into French terms and French phrases into plain English, and—still more important—to "name all the liquors she can."

But why be surprised? What would happen to the trades, occupations and lesser professions if there were no such duties and secrets and points of pride? If the street sweeper did not discover the need of a certain knack for sweeping out the corners, if the longshoreman did not use brain as well as strength in shifting cargoes, if the barber did not know many secrets of skin and scalp—just how long would these men find any interest in work or life?

It is in the knacks of our jobs that we find our little excuses for superiority to men in other occupations. We think we could turn to and do their work, but we are certain that in our work they could not be as efficient as we have made ourselves. Not without long practice. That little touch of superiority is the bonus we give ourselves—an extra compensation for the evils of our occupation. Without it all work is drudgery. With it the most "menial" of pursuits takes a certain little dignity to itself.—S. F. Call.

FIGHT ANTI-STRIKE LAWS.

A bitter stand against the "Kansas court of industry" idea and any form of anti-strike legislation, and the outlining of methods of fighting such developments in other States is one of the big questions that is to receive attention by the American Federation of Labor convention convening at Montreal, June 7th.

President Gompers and the executive council regard Gov. Henry J. Allen's legislation, creating the Kansas court, as one of the most dangerous pieces of legislation that ever threatened the existence of organized labor.

The actual fight against the law in Kansas has been left largely to the mine workers' organization. Attempts to adopt similar legislation in other States will be fought.

While Gov. Allen was traveling over the country explaining the law and how it will forever prevent strikes and tie-ups in industry, more than 12,000 miners were actually on strike in Kansas, defying the power of the newly-created court.

When the court called upon the mine workers' organization to appear and submit data on their demands for higher wage scales and better conditions, the mine workers simply ignored the jurisdiction of the court.

Then the court went to another court and got an injunction against Alex. Howat, president of the district union, who, with three other officials, was jailed. Promptly the miners went on strike, and stayed on strike until Howat was released.

The plan is to continue operations on this line. Even if it were possible to jail 12,000 men, they wouldn't be digging coal.

The consequence is that papers have declared the law to be a farce, unworkable and merely provocative of strife.

The Federation will reiterate its position that it will not submit to anti-strike legislation.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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GERMANY.

The approaching Reichstag elections in Germany are exciting the whole country and revelations and charges and counter-charges are filling the press. There are two reactionary parties, one openly monarchist and anti-Semitic, the other mildly sharing these views but essentially a strong nationalist party opposed to Socialism. From this point the parties tend toward the Left ending up with an avowed Bolshevik section. The present Coalition government is still threatened by both extremes and strong small armies are forming everywhere, as the breakdown of the coalition would be the signal for both extreme sides to attempt a coup d'état.

The internal situation is aggravated by the still low value of the mark, which makes it possible for Germans to buy goods at the prevailing rate and sell abroad where the price of commodities is very high. The situation in Germany may be judged from the fact that about 9000 marks has been set as the living standard for one man for one year. An American with \$500 could therefore live in comparative comfort. Even at the inflated German prices he could buy goods there and sell them at current American prices at a great profit.

Another appeal for raw materials was made at the Franco-German economic conference in Paris. This may be granted sooner than expected as a strong movement in favor of exporting raw materials is under way in Great Britain.

A. F. OF L. POLICY BEST.

As a result of a conference between Matthew Woll and George Perkins, representing the American Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, representing the Labor Party, the latter organization will support labor's non-partisan plan as proposed by the Federation. The conference took place at the suggestion of the Labor Party officials, who became convinced Samuel Gompers was right in his assertions that such a party would only serve to divide the vote of the progressive element of the citizenship, with the result that reactionary candidates would be beneficiaries. In widely separated sections the Labor Party may name local candidates, but such action will have little effect on the general result throughout the country, as the damage done will be small. The Chicago convention of the Labor Party will be held as scheduled, but no ticket will be named if present arrangements are carried out.

Thorold Rogers, in his "Work and Wages," says of trade unions: "A long study of the history of labor has convinced me that trade unions are not only the best friends of the workmen, but the best agency for the employer and the public; and that to the extension of these associations political economists and statesmen must look for the solution of some of the most pressing and most difficult problems of our own time."

THE DANCE PERMIT MATTER.

By Sam Davis.

The Dance Permit ordinance, which has occupied so much of the attention of the Supervisors, came to a temporary standstill at the meeting of the Board last Tuesday, when after a stormy debate, it was discovered that there was an error in the drawing up of the ordinance whereby the measure would have repealed an ordinance which did not exist. In order to have the legality of the matter thoroughly determined the Supervisors referred to the City Attorney the question of the right of the Supervisors to delegate authority to the Police Commissioners to issue dancing permits. The Musicians' Union will keep up its fight for the right of all citizens, without discrimination to obtain dancing permits.

About a week ago the drill team of the Fraternal Brotherhood of this city gave a dance at Knights of Pythias Hall, with non-union music. The Musicians' Union used untiring efforts in vain to have union men employed, which should have been unnecessary, as the Fraternal Brotherhood has a standing resolution that only union musicians should be engaged for its entertainments, but the fact remains that non-unionists furnished the music. The drill team is a part of the Fraternal Brotherhood, and Mr. Charles Shirey, the captain, is said to have been the advocate of non-union music, especially as it was introducing a lady who, it is said, was offering to play for nothing, not exactly for the good of the Brotherhood, but because it would be a wedge to oust the regular organist of the organization, and have this good lady take her place. If this is true, it is a case of double "scabbing," as the non-unionist scabbed on the Musicians' Union to place herself in a position where she could "scab" on the Brotherhood organist. An organization that will tolerate such actions is not worthy of success.

PLAN BIG PLANT ON BAY.

Plans are under way for the erection of a plant for the Proctor & Gamble Company, soap manufacturers of Cincinnati, somewhere in the bay cities. The exact location has not been decided, but it is believed that a site in Richmond is being considered. When completed the plant will employ between 500 and 1000 persons.

It is estimated that in less than a year from now there will be operating out of San Francisco a total of 222 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,467,997. To this may be added that trade routes to practically every port in the world have already been established by local shipping firms. Los Angeles and Seattle papers please copy.—The Seamen's Journal.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

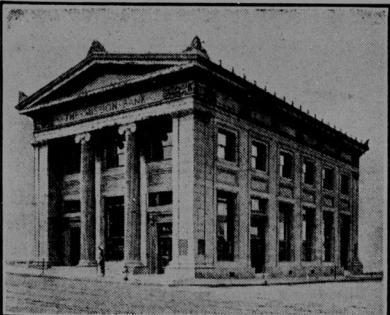
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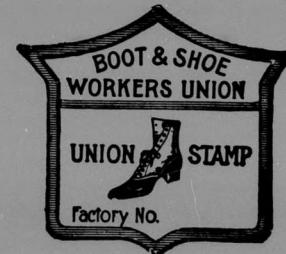
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MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN.

A minimum wage scale of \$16 per week for the 20,000 women employed in the fruit and vegetable packing industries throughout the State was announced May 27th by the State Industrial Commission. A similar scale was fixed for women engaged in the fish industry. The present scale is \$13.50 a week. The orders are effective July 24th. An apprenticeship period of two weeks was ordered for beginners, during which they shall be paid \$12 a week, a raise of \$2. A strict eight-hour day was ordered for the packers of dried fruit and raisins, but the green fruit and vegetable packers will be permitted to allow overtime. In this event they must pay a "rate and one-half" wage for all extra work.

JURY SELECTION PLAN SUGGESTED.

The pressing need of reform in San Francisco's criminal court jury system, brought to light by the revelations of the last few days regarding "hand-picked" juries, has resulted in the announcement of a feasible plan of jury selection by Assistant District Attorney Milton U'Ren.

U'Ren's idea is that the names of all voters in the city be placed in a lottery and that panels much larger than the present ones, and required to serve for one month only, be drawn from the entire citizenry. The prosecutor declares that there would then be little objection to jury duty

by business and professional men, since they might be called only once in a decade or two.

"Under present conditions," U'Ren said, "the courts and the prosecution have to accept whatever material is furnished them. Panels are drawn from 4000 names submitted by the jury commissioner. His list may be selected in any way he may choose."

"After many jurors are excused the panels dwindle down until what is known as 'the professional juror' is in the majority. The result makes it almost impossible to procure absolute justice for prosecutor or defendant."

MURASKY WILL BE CANDIDATE.

Superior Judge Frank J. Murasky has announced that he is a candidate for Associate Justice of the California Supreme Court, to fill out the unexpired term of the late Justice Henry A. Melvin. The term to be filled expires January 1, 1923. Judge Murasky has been on the Superior bench since 1898.

MILITARIZATION OF LABOR.

The Bolsheviks have finally gone to the extreme of registering the entire population in an enrollment for compulsory labor. The words "militarization of labor" are now freely used by Bolshevik officials and occur over the signature of Trotzky.

YOUR LIBERTY BOND.

The United States Government borrowed money from you to finance the War. You hold the Government's promise to pay you back. This promise is called a Liberty Bond or Victory Note. On this Bond is stated the conditions under which the Government borrowed the money from you.

For instance: If you hold a bond of the Third Liberty Loan, it states that on April 15th and October 15th of each year until maturity, you will receive interest on the amount you paid for the Bond. Other issues bear other rates of interest and other maturity dates, all of which are clearly stated on the Bond.

Now, if you keep your Bond until the date when the Government pays you in full for it, you do not need to worry if, in the meantime, the price is low one day or high the next. You and Uncle Sam are living up to your agreement with each other, and neither will lose by it.

On the other hand, if you sell your Liberty Bond now, you will find that the man you sell it to will not give you a dollar for every dollar you paid for it. The price has been brought down because so many people are offering to sell their bonds. If the market is flooded with tomatoes, you can buy them cheap, but if everyone is clamoring for tomatoes and there are few to be had, the price goes up. The same is true of Liberty Bonds. Short-sighted people are dumping them on the market, and wise ones are buying them.

The best advice that can be given to the owner of a Liberty Bond is this: Hold the bond you bought during the war; it is as safe and sound as the United States Government itself.

Buy as many more at the present low rate as you can afford. If you hold them to maturity, you are bound to make the difference between what they sell at now and their face value. You will also receive good interest on your investment.

Hold on to your Liberty Bonds and buy more.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has sent the following notice to all of its member banks in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District: "The attention of holders of First Liberty Loan Converted 4% Bonds is drawn to the fact that they have the privilege of converting such bonds into First Liberty Loan Converted 4 1/4% bonds if presented to reach the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco on or before June 14, 1920. This conversion will entitle the bond holder to earn interest at 4 1/4% commencing June 15, 1920. If First Liberty Loan Converted 4% Bonds are not presented to reach the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco on or before June 14, 1920, they will still be convertible into bonds bearing 4 1/4% interest, but the increased rate of interest will not commence until December 15, 1920."

WHY NOBODY CALLS FOR WORK.

Report comes from Tarrytown, N. Y., that despite his great wealth, John D. Rockefeller is having trouble getting sufficient men to care for his 7000-acre estate at Pocantico Hills. The chief difficulty lies in his refusal to pay the current wages of the community.

Ordinarily Mr. Rockefeller employed between 700 and 800 men on his place during the summer time, but at present only about 350 men are at work and most of these are old-age pensioners. The thrifty multi-millionaire has fixed a maximum of \$4 a day, while other large employers in and about Tarrytown pay a minimum of \$5.10 a day.

Early this spring the estate superintendent announced that he had jobs for about 400 young men with a taste for gardening at \$4 per day. He has been waiting for applicants, but nobody calls.

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